

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5056. 號十二月九年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

日五初月八年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSSI, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HENDSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Suvaia, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENDER & Co., Shanghai, LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK, Esq.
F. R. BEILLIOS, Esq.
H. L. DAKYEMPLE, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq.
A. MUIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGEE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT, Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. HASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

KELLY & WALSH HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Large Assortment of CLOCK-WORK TOYS, FLOATING DOLLS, INDIA RUBBER BALLS, &c., &c.

A New Stock of FRENCH NOVELS. DAVID'S L'EMPIRE CHINOIS. GREY'S LES PRODUITS DE LA NATURE.

Bousquet's LE JAPON DE NOS JOURS. THOMPSON'S MALACCA AND INDO-CHINA.

HILL'S MANUAL OF BUSINESS FORMS. LE SAINT Edition, PIRY. BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF UNITED STATES.

Complete Set SCOTT'S WAVERLEY NOVELS, very cheap. OGILVIE'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY HALF MOROCCO.

Complete Editions TENNYSON'S POEMS. VILLA GARDENING.

Small Size REPP NOTE PAPERS. QUILL-PENS and NIBS. STAMP ALBUMS. NEW AMERICAN CITHORN.

GENERAL GRANT'S TRAVELS ROUND THE WORLD. Hongkong, September 9, 1879. sc23

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX: Quarts, £17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints, £18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents. Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21fe80

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Departures of these COMPANIES' STEAMERS on the HONGKONG-CANTON Route will be as under till further notice, commencing on the 8th Instant:—

KIN SHAN from Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 8 a.m.; from Canton on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 8.30 a.m.

IOHANG from Hongkong on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 8 a.m.; from Canton on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 8.30 a.m.

The POWAN will run as a Nightboat, leaving Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 6 p.m.; Canton on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company, Limited.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, China Navigation Company, Limited, Hongkong, September 5, 1879.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND TO THE 30th JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Underigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS from the 1st January, 1878, to the 30th June, 1879. In Order that the Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged.—Returns not rendered prior to the 31st OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, August 2, 1879. no1

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors, RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned has been appointed AGENT for the SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

WILLIAM NOTT. Hongkong, September 4, 1879. oc4

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Underigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending December 31st 1878, and for the SIX MONTHS from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the Distribution of the Portion of PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, July 24, 1879. cc31

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM PUSTAU, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS in the above Estate will be held before the Honorable CHARLES BUSHE PLOWRY, Official Assignee, at the Registrar's Office in the Supreme Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October next, at Eleven of the clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of Considering the most advisable Steps to be taken for distributing the Assets of the Estate.

Dated the 17th day of September, 1879. BRERETON & WOTTON, Solicitors for the Official Assignee, 29 QUEEN'S ROAD.

Intimations.

MITSU BISHI LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY COMMUNICATION WITH YOKOHAMA.

COMMENCING with SATURDAY, the 18th October, and every SECOND SATURDAY thereafter, at 4 p.m., the Steamship

"NIGATA MARU," OR "TAKASAGO MARU," Will be despatched for YOKOHAMA via KOBE.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S.S. Co. September 12, 1879.

NOTICE.

KEROSENE OIL Landed and Stored in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS constructed expressly for the purpose.

For Terms, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, August 26, 1879. sc26

THE Underigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MOORENBERG MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, June 27, 1879. sc27

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of Balance contributed during the Half-year ended 30th June, 1879, on or before September 30th, on which date the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, September 3, 1879. sc30

NOTICE.

THE Underigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3se80

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW. The Steamship "KWANGTUNG," Captain Ashott, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 21st Inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, September 18, 1879. sc21

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG. (Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANOL.)

The Steamship "ATALANTA," Captain PETERSEN, will be despatched as above on MONDAY Next, the 22nd Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, September 19, 1879. sc22

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "SIRPEDON," Captain J. REA, will be despatched on or about 23rd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, September 18, 1879.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI. The Chartered Steamer "ATHOLL," W. S. THOMPSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 26th Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously notified.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, September 18, 1879. sc26

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "NESTOR," Captain T. W. FREEMAN, will be despatched on or about the 1st Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, September 17, 1879.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "MENMUIR" will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 9th October, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, September 16, 1879. oc9

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual AUSTRALIAN COAST Ports.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SOMERSET" will be despatched as above from Singapore, on or about the 12th October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Underigned, who will Sign through Bills of Lading.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, September 16, 1879.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Steamship "OCEANIC," Captain J. METCALFE, will be despatched hence for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL on or about October 20th, 1879.

FIRST-CLASS FARE to LONDON, \$300. For Freight or Passage, apply to the AGENT of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent. Hongkong, August 22, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "EXCELSIOR," Captain Eddy, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, September 19, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "ALEXANDER YEATS," Capt. DUNHAM, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, September 19, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The A 1 German Bark "TRITON," KALLERN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, September 3, 1879.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "TOOWOOMBA," KIRKPATRICK, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, September 3, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "JAS. A. BORLAND," KENT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

The A 1 British Bark "ORANGE GROVE," Captain LONGMUIR, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.</

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
INDUS, Captain S. D. SHALLARD, will
leave this on TUESDAY, the 23rd Inst.,
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MOIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, September 10, 1879. se23

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 30th September,
1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
IRAOUADY, Commandant MAE, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, will leave this Port for the above
places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 29th September, 1879. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, September 17, 1879. se30

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 1st October, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE,
a REDUCTION is granted to OFFICERS
OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, and MEM-
BERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR
SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m., the 30th September. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 8, 1879. ocl

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GABRIEL will be despatch-
ed for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on THURSDAY, October 16th, 1879, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 15th October. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, September 12, 1879. ocl8

Insurance.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of
His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Insurance.

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at
Current Rates. Considerable Reduction
in Premium for LIFE Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 3jn80

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN SHIP TWILIGHT, FROM
NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Ship are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned
for countersignature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 15, 1879.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Loudoun Castle having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that the Goods
are being landed, at their risk, into the
Godowns of Messrs. NORTON & Co., whence
delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods
on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, un-
less notice to the contrary be given before
5 p.m. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining after the 22nd Instant will be
subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 15, 1879. se22

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glenartney having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods—
with the exception of Opium—are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before
1 o'clock To-morrow.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
22nd Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, September 15, 1879. se22

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP SCINDIA, FROM
LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Steamer are hereby notified that the
Cargo will be landed and stored at
their risk in the Godowns of the
Undersigned, (the Hongkong Wharf and
Godowns, Wanchai), whence and from the
Wharf delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in Store after the 25th
Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be sent on, unless
notice to the contrary be received before
4 p.m. To-day.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 16, 1879. se24

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. TIGRE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
Gange, from London, in connection
with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk at the Com-
pany's Godowns, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before To-morrow, the 18th Inst.,
at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY,
the 25th Instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 18, 1879. se25

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Ex. Pehoi.

S. S. TIGRE. 1 parcel Samples, from
M. (in diamond) Shanghai.
Messrs. Tat & Co., 1 parcel Tea Masters,
from Shanghai.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, September 10, 1879.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I
and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal
8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,
Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs.
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
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POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures,
By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. LANE,
Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

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GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE IN
GODOWNS IN PEDDAR'S WHARF
BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

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G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

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Praya.

Apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS
GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

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UNFURNISHED,
BOHAM ROAD,
WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

Intimations.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

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are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EX-
CHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS IN MARINE
HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are
Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members
to be addressed to
E. GEORGE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

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PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
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of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
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It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

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Intimations.

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Hlang-Hlang, Jockey Club, and other
perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide
celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,
Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice
and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,
Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,
Violet and Rice powder, Aquadent for the
Teeth, Aromatic Ozone, a Natural
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Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.
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Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des
Capucines, Paris.
31my79 1w 52i

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LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
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BLACK LEAD, &c. &c. &c.
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17my79 1w 52i 17my80

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,
華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po),
CREATED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged
the service of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN,
as Translator and General Manager of the
newspaper, which under its new régime
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-
cellent medium for advertising, especially
as the Manager is able to devote his whole
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be
most effective in curing either the dangerous maladies or
the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-
cidental to the life of a minor, or to those living in the
East.
Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
against those evils which so often beset the human race,
viz.:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effective remedy for old sores, wounds,
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to
cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.
These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable
Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised
world, with directions for use in almost every language.
They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
Holloway, 525, Oxford Street, London.
Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
United States.

20ap78 1w 1f

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued daily instead of
twice a week as heretofore. No change,
however, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.
The charges for advertisements are now
amplified to those of the Chinese Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.
China Mail Office.

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribed it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.
The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it at all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-
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remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma,
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-
rests those too often fatal diseases—
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in dia-
rrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera
and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in
neuritis, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport, that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuritis,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
reports (December 1865) that in nearly
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis
Browne's Chlorodyne was administered,
the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.
"So strongly are we convinced of the
immense value of this remedy, that we
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-
dyne; that it is always right to use his
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the
words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the
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as certified by Dr. Haassall and other
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It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
and extensively used in the principal Hos-
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as
well as being a most agreeable and efficient
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
strongly recommended to be taken instead
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it
imparts immediate strength, assists diges-
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freely taken by total abstainers without any
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or
three times a day. The Extract should be
kept lying down in a cool place.

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WASTING DISEASES

IMPROVES THE APPETITE
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"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
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Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

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And by Special Appointments to

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AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

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WATCHES, of every Description,
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CLOCKS—for Churches, Turrets,
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Artistic English Clocks,
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other wares, designed to suit
Locketts, Rings, and all kinds of
any style of furniture; also as
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specially by BENSON. From 2s. 6d. Distinguished Personages.

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Artists in the Precious Metals;
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Locketts, Rings, and all kinds of
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Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending
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J. & E. ATKINSON,
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The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
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COUGHS,

ASTHMA,

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ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These
Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious
drug, therefore the most delicate can
take them with perfect confidence. Their
beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This
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(In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.

22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and
their beneficial effect most reliable. I
strongly recommend them in cases of Cough
and Asthma. You are at liberty to state
this as my opinion, formed from many
years' experience.

J. BRINGLOVE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir, Having tried your Lozenges
in India, I have much pleasure in testifying
to their beneficial effects in cases of In-
cipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial
Affections. I have prescribed them largely,
with the best results.

W. B. G., Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by
all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes,
each having the words, "Keating's Cough
Lozenges" engraved on the Government
stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, forming a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for INTESINAL OR THREAD
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild
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Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHE-
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Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,
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THE TREATY PORTS

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A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
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FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
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To. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS,
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WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and
CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNY, PR.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

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TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its
neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES
and minute details respecting the rise and
progress and social characteristics of the
several foreign settlements. To these par-
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THE CHINA REVIEW.

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Beg to direct special attention to their well
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**BURGANDY, ROSE, SHERRIES,
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Cham-

bertin, Chablis

(White), Liebfraumilch,

Hockheim, Niersteiner,

Steinberger Cabinet, Rudesheimer

Berg, Konigin Victoria Berg, Cha-

teau Yquem, Grand vin, Haut Sauterne,

Marsala, Saccone's Pale Dry White

Seal Sherry, Yellow Seal Amont-

illado Sherry, Cutler Palmer

and Co.'s Sherry, In-

valid Port (1848),

Hunt's Port.

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Old Bourbon Whisky, highly

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GIN, LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE,

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ANGOSTURA,

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ORANGE

BITTERS,

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SAIL-MAKING, and RIGGING promptly

executed.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, September 20, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Capt. THEBAUD, will be de-

spatched for the above Port

on MONDAY, the 22nd Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 20, 1879. se22

FOR HOIHOW.

The Steamship

"HAINAN,"

Captain CONNOR, will be de-

spatched for the above Port

on TUESDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 20, 1879. se23

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Company's Steamship

"AJAX,"

Captain R. F. SCALE, will be

despatched on or about

the 13th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 20, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Underigned will sell by Public

Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 23rd September, at Noon, at his

Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

An Invoice of STATIONERY, com-

prising: Cream Laid Foolscap Note

Paper, Envelopes of Assorted Sizes, etc.,

etc.

200 Chintz Alhambra Bed-quilts.

1 case All Wool Fancy Flannel.

Grey Meltons.

8/4 Printed Cloth Table Covers.

7/4 Velvet Pile Table Covers.

6/4 x 8/4 Velvet Pile Table Covers.

White Flannel, Scarlet and Colored

Flannels, Woolen Scarves, White Shirt-

ings, etc.

5 cases Prime York Hams, cases tin-

lined.

Assorted Liqueurs, Old Tom, Beer,

Ginger Wine, Claret, Brandy, etc., etc.

Morton's Oilman's Stores.

Dog Collars in Leather and Chain-

work, Dog Chains, Dram Flasks, Revol-

vers, Cartridges, Pouches, etc., etc.

50 drums Hubbard's Pale Boiled Lin-

seed Oil.

40 drums Hubbard's Turpentine.

10 cases Bath Bricks.

15 cases Tumbler.

10 cases Malt Vinegar.

American Tobacco in 20-lb. boxes.

LAMPS, Toilet Sets, Glassware,

Crockery Ware, Hard Ware, Locks,

Cutlery.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Sept. 20, 1879. se23

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19, *Pendro*, British steamer, 653,

John Cain, Manila Sept. 16, General.—

Melchers & Co.

Sept. 20, *Yungching*, Chinese steamer,

661, F. Wallace, Shanghai Sept. 16, General.

—C. M. S. N. Co.

Sept. 20, *Amoy*, British steamer, from

Canton.

Sept. 20, *Malacca*, British steamer, 1709,

Smith, Yokohama Sept. 13, Mails and

General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Sept. 20, *Indus*, British steamer, 2199,

S. D. Shalard, Shanghai Sept. 17, Mails

and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Sept. 20, *Guatior*, British steamer, 1720,

J. O. Babot, Bombay Sept. 1, Galle 6,

Penang 11, and Singapore 14, Mails and

General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 20, *Tigre*, for Shanghai.

20, *Chop sai*, Chi. g.b., for a cruise.

20, *Yesta*, for Newchwang.

20, *Friedrich Perthes*, for Tientsin.

21, *Kiungchow*, for Hoihow.

20, *Me li*, for Hoihow.

20, *Krung Thep*, for Newchwang.

20, *Hongkong*, for Tientsin.

20, *Yungching*, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Florence Nightingale, for Chefoo.

Cassandra, for London, &c.

Atlanta, for Hoihow, &c.

Pernambuco, for Saigon.

Amoy, for Ningpo and Shanghai.

Kuangtung, for Coast Ports.

Margrethe, for Newchwang.

Norman Court, for Foochow.

Elizabeth Childs, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Yungching*, from Shanghai, Dr.

Wong Tow, and Mr R. Chenoweth.

Per *Malacca*, from Yokohama, Capt.

Alexandersson, and Mr Rose for South-

ampton; Ool. Stewart, R.E., Messrs Col-

lins, and G. Hayes, 4 Chinese, and 2 Dis-

tressed Seamen.

Per *Indus*, from Shanghai, Mr Jamatel,

and 23 Chinese.

Per *Guatior*, for Hongkong: from Bom-

bay, Mr P. Emery, Mr and Mrs A. Pacheco,

3 children, 2 infants, 2 ayahs and servant,

Mrs Paulina Pacheco, Mr Solomon, infant

ayah and servant, Messrs P. Leverago, and

W. Moses; from Penang, 2 Chinese; from

Singapore, Comr. A. F. St. Clair, Liao Tso

Sang and servant, and 59 Chinese. From

Singapore for Amoy, 2 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Kiungchow*, for Hoihow, 48 Chinese.

Per *Me li*, for Hoihow, &c., 20 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per *Pernambuco*, for Saigon, 160 Chi-

nese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Pendro* reports:

Strong E. and E.N.E. winds with heavy

beam sea and dull cloudy weather with

much rain.

The Chinese steamer *Yungching* reports:

Fine weather and fresh monsoon. Passed

S. S. Loudoun Castle bound to North.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHEW.—

Per *Kuangtung*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday,

the

and was born in Kobe in Japan. My father was a hawker of vegetables and my mother a needlewoman. My parents being in poor circumstances sold me to a Chinaman whose name I do not know, some three years ago, who then brought me to Hongkong, and sold me to a young Chinese gentleman. I saw silver money passed between the man who brought me here and the man who bought me, who lived in Lan Kwai Fong Lane.

Pau Chi Wan was brought into Court and identified by the witness as the "young gentleman" who bought her when she came here. She lived with him for nearly three years.

Wai Alan, wife of Pau Chi Wan, was brought into Court and identified by witness as her former mistress.

Witness continued:—During the three years I lived with Pau Chi Wan, I did general work as a servant. I ran away from my place as my mistress beat me with a rattan and blamed me for eating a cake which was lost. My mistress beat me on the hands, feet, and back with the handle of the dust broom; no blood was drawn by the blows, but many marks were left on my person. I was not held or tied up while the punishment was being inflicted.

It was during the day that the beating took place. On the evening of that day, about eleven o'clock, I ran away, and went into the street. I had never been beaten before. I was wandering about the streets when I met the second prisoner, who asked me what was the matter with me, as I was then crying. I answered,—"My mistress has beaten me." The woman then said,—"Come. I will take you to my place," and took me to her house. Next morning she told me she was going to sell me to be a prostitute. I said I would not go.

The second prisoner said,—"It is very good. You have good clothes and shoes." I then asked prisoner how much she was going to sell me for. Prisoner said,—"£10." I said,—"So cheap?" The second prisoner said,—"The person who is going to buy you will not give more than £10." Nothing more was said on the subject.

The second prisoner and I had breakfast together and then went to the house of Keung Ato, the first prisoner. The old woman told me to the first prisoner. I am quite certain he is the man I saw. The second prisoner told me that she had sold me to the first prisoner; he heard me being told this, he was there to take delivery of me after the sale. The first prisoner said nothing. I remained at his house, his wife was then present. A good many silver dollars were handed to the old woman by the first prisoner. I cannot say how much. I stayed with the first prisoner and his wife for a few days and was well treated. The ear-rings and bangles I now wear were given to me by first prisoner's wife, of whom I went to Singapore in a large steamer, attending to my mistress on the way down. When we got to Singapore I was placed in a brothel as a servant; my mistress living in the same house. I remained in the brothel for five or six months, being left there by my mistress who had sold me to another mistress. I had an epileptic fit while living in the brothel at Singapore, and was returned to the wife of Keung Ato, who brought me back to Hongkong a long time ago. The wife of the first prisoner is a large-footed woman and a procuress. When I returned to Hongkong I went back to the house of the first prisoner and lived there. I was out walking with the amah one day, and there was some wrangle about me, and the Police interfered. The first prisoner said something to me about Singapore; I do not recollect what it was.

By Mr. Ng Achoy:—I have not seen my parents since I was sold by them about three years ago. When I was met in the street by the old woman, I was crying at the time, and told her that I was a servant in a family house and ran away in consequence of being beaten by my mistress. I did not ask the old woman to take me home. The old woman did not say she pitied my condition, but asked me to go home with her and I did so. I stayed in the old woman's house more than ten days, and during that time did not go out; I was looked up. I asked to go out; the second prisoner gave no answer. At the end of about ten days the first prisoner's wife came to the house of the second prisoner and took me to the house of the first prisoner. I was taken to the house of the first prisoner to be sold; by that I do not mean to say that I was then sold by the second prisoner. When the first prisoner's wife came to the old woman's house, I do not know what conversation took place and did not know that the wife of the first prisoner wanted to buy me for a daughter. I do not know what she wanted to purchase me for. I have said that when I was at the first prisoner's house, when the second prisoner got the money, she told me the money was paid by the first prisoner who was going to adopt me as a daughter. First prisoner never told me he bought me for a daughter. I was treated as a daughter in the house. I have not said elsewhere that when the second prisoner met me on the street she said,—"I will sell you to some one to be a daughter."

Witness deposition at the Police Court put in. In it the girl made no reference whatever to ever having been to Singapore and stated only one fact of any importance, namely that he had told her one day, in the middle of the day when they were together in the room, no one else being present, that he would send her to Singapore to be a prostitute.

By Mr. Ng Achoy:—I lived in the prisoner's house a long time, four or five months. I went about a month ago to see the procession, (the funeral procession of the mother of Mr. Kwok Achong, which Mr. Ng Achoy presided in calling Kwok Achong's funeral procession). I remained in the first prisoner's house until that time. I would rather go back to the young gentleman, (his name I don't remember), than to the house of first prisoner or to my father and mother or anywhere else.

Reminded by the Chief Justice that there was also a young lady and a fan there awaiting her if she went back to the young gentleman, she still said she would rather go there than anywhere else, but said also, in reply to his Lordship, that she had no particular reason for desiring to go back to him.

Mr. Russell said he did not, for reasons he had got, call the comrade Pau Chi Wan, or Wai Alan, his wife. They were here if anybody wanted them.

His Lordship said he would call them unless the Attorney General had reasons involving a criminal matter in connection with them, for not calling them; if he told him so he would not call them.

The Attorney General said there was a possibility of criminal proceedings arising out of this matter against them; that was his reason for not calling them.

The Chief Justice (emphatically): I am very glad to hear it. I will not call them. Sergeant Perry, the amah being called and not answering to her name, proved that he had made diligent search for her and failed to find her. He believed she had gone to Canton; he was told so by her master and mistress.

The Chief Justice said it was not proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the amah had left the Colony. The master and mistress of the girl were his witnesses for that.

The Acting Attorney General said he could not call them, for the reasons he had indicated. The case was under consideration and had been for some time.

The Chief Justice said he certainly would not interfere with any proceedings he might have in contemplation against that young man. He would not be sorry to see him here on another occasion.

The Acting Attorney General said the same remark as applied to the amah applied to another witness Cheung Sam Mui. The deposition of the amah was not therefore read.

P. S. Perry, recalled, deposed to having, on the 25th July, seen the first prisoner at the Central Police Station. He saw the girl there and got certain instructions. He and the little girl went to the house of Cheung Sam Mui and afterwards to the house of the first prisoner. Cheung Sam Mui was there. Witness understands Chinese. The first prisoner said, in Lower Lascar Row, that the first witness was his adopted daughter. Asked how long she had been living with him, he said, "For three years." He said his woman had brought her from Japan three years ago.

Witness got a warrant and arrested first prisoner. He afterwards, on Aug. 4, arrested the second prisoner. When the charge was read over to the second prisoner, she said she had sold the complainant to the first prisoner for \$60. The first prisoner was present. He never spoke. She said she had only \$40 herself. Some others had \$20 of the full sum.

Cross-examined, witness said he was quite able to repeat all that was said in Chinese. After he had repeated part of the conversation, Mr. Ng Achoy said he was perfectly satisfied that the witness's profession as to his knowing Chinese was correct.

His Lordship said he was very glad Sergeant Perry had this certificate from Mr. Ng Achoy, for he was a very deserving man.

Cross-examined by the second prisoner:—You told me there was no bill of sale drawn. You also said you had sold the girl for a daughter. You used the Chinese word meaning to sell, not the word meaning to present.

By the Court:—The first prisoner claimed the child; he said she was his adopted daughter. She had been long with him and his woman, he said, in Lower Lascar Row for three years. His woman brought her from Japan three years ago. She was his servant and had been long with him and his wife for the last three years past. He had missed her about three months ago.

The girl, in answer to questions, made a rambling statement. First she said she belonged to the first prisoner and then she said Pau Chi Wan, the comrade, was her master. She said her mistress had beaten her and that she ran away. She said she had been taken in hand by the second prisoner who found her on the street. She has been living in the Tung Wah Hospital since that time until today.

By the Acting Attorney General: She was taken there by the Police with the sanction of the Magistrate.

Wing Akow:—I am a married woman living in the same house as the first prisoner. I recollect the second prisoner bringing that little girl to the house. They had a conversation which I cannot speak to. The following day the second prisoner came to the first prisoner and received money. I did not hear what it was for. The money was dollars; several tens. The second prisoner went away, and I never saw her there after wards. I saw her in the street and pointed her out to the police. I heard her charged at the Police Station with selling the child and she said, first prisoner being present, in answer to a question whether the girl belonged to her, that she did, and also that she sold the girl for \$60.

By Mr. Ng Achoy:—I heard the first prisoner say in his house to the second, that he wanted the first witness for a daughter. From that time she remained in the house until the day of the procession; she was treated as a daughter.

Re-examined:—I have not seen this girl out with the first prisoner's wife. I have sometimes been away for two or three days. The first prisoner's wife has now gone to her father's house. She has been gone for several months. I cannot say whether she was in the habit of going and coming back. This is the first time she has gone away since she came to live there. They only came to live there in March.

By the Court:—The woman went away on the 6th or 6th moon, (the fifth moon begins 10th June) before there was anything in connection with the Magistrate at the Central Station, stated that the first prisoner when at the Station said, "That little girl belong my servant girl. My woman brought her from Japan about three years ago."

By Mr. Ng Achoy:—I did not hear him say that that girl was his adopted daughter. Sergeant Perry was there. First prisoner said he had been living in Lascar Row three years and she had been living with him that time.

By the Court:—I am quite sure he said servant girl.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Ng Achoy called no witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Ng Achoy addressed the jury at considerable length. He contended that there had been no immoral motive proved on the part of his client, the first prisoner, who had simply bought the girl to be his servant. The girl's story was inconsistent of itself, and was disproved; at least all that in it about the trip to Singapore was false. The story told at the Police Court but not here about the man threatening to send her to Singapore was an extremely improbable one; if any such threat was made, it was only an idle word passed in anger and without the slightest meaning. His client had told lies at the Station, about the child; Chinese he was sorry to say were addicted to telling lies; but because he had told lies they were not to convict him of this serious crime which had not been proved. It was quite a common thing for Chinese people to buy a daughter if

they do not have one. Whether it was good policy or not was another thing altogether. There was not one single overt act proved on the part of his client to justify his conviction. He would be the last man to defend slavery or the nefarious practice of buying girls for prostitution, but he appealed to the jurors in the discharge of their public duty as judges of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner now before them not to allow their abhorrence of slavery and evil practices to lead them to convict any man whose guilt had not been proved. In this case there was not a shadow of proof, and he felt quite confident the jury would acquit his client.

The woman being called on to make a statement, said, I have nothing much to say; the girl told her her mistress had beaten her, and so she ran away. She was crying and said she would not go back to her mistress's house.

His Lordship said that in this case the male prisoner Keung Ato was charged with unlawfully purchasing a female child for the purpose of prostitution in this Colony, and the woman was charged that she sold this child for the specific purpose of prostitution. Mr. Ng Achoy had not dealt with the general facts; he had not attempted for a moment to show that there was no sale, that this girl was not sold as a chattel, but he contended that the specific purpose of prostituting the child was not present in the transaction—that, whatever the character of the transaction, prostitution was not present in the mind as the result of the purchasing. Mr. Achoy had confined himself to the question of intent merely, and that was the question for the Jury.

Was, at the time of the purchase, the power to dedicate her to prostitution present in the mind of the purchaser? If they believed that he bought her and gave \$60 for a poor little creature like that, only having regard to her honest services in the ordinary duties of life and not for the power of selling her again or dedicating her to purposes of prostitution, then he was entitled to a verdict of not guilty. The case he admitted was one in which there was some difficulty in that respect. Of course the girl was told all the fine things that could be. In selling a horse, of course, men often gave him the best corn to be had for some time and cuddled him up so as to take the eye of the purchaser and secure a big price. The woman of course did not tell the girl the nature of the life she was to consign her to; she was to get a fine place for her such as she never heard of; she would be well treated and clothed. All that was lies of course, the lying that always accompanies fraud and deceit? Did he believe or consider that the purchase gave him the power to sell her as a prostitute and that when he chose he could do so. It might be he bought her and kept her there to take advantage of her himself, or to sell her to a house for prostitutes here, or with the intention of keeping her till she was fit for the prostitute market. Did he pay \$60 for that miserable little thing for a servant? He would confine his address to these points, as Mr. Achoy had very properly rested his case entirely on the intent of the man, and would read as much of the evidence to him as related to that question. If they believed the old woman said to the girl on the morning after she found her "I am going to sell you for a prostitute," these words plainly indicated the motive with which she was sold, and it was not for Counsel to say to the contrary what was said to the child. The testimony of the child seemed to him to be the evidence of truth. The child was old enough and smart enough to appreciate facts, but he had considerable doubt whether she was clever enough to invent transactions and circumstances. If they believed that the woman's motive was as thus indicated then that same intention she expressed covers, colours and follows through the whole transaction. He spoke to them not as laying down the law but as expressing the common sense view which recommended itself to his mind. The little girl hesitated when the life of a prostitute was set before her. We all know what the prostitution was in Japan before the Government took it, and matter in hand and dealt with it, we might easily believe that even a child had heard something of its horrors. But they told her that she would be given fine clothes and so on; they gilded the pill for her as they had done for millions before her. She hesitated and was sold for; she was told \$10. So cheap? she exclaimed. The poor child thought her flesh and blood worth surely more than that. The jurors knew what had gone forth from England with regard to the value of bread and flesh and blood. She was told she would be well clothed and treated, and after wavering the little creature did assent to it. Did the jury believe that conversation took place or did they believe that little child invented the whole; to his mind it seemed impossible that she could have invented such a story, impossible for her to know what to invent if she desired to work on the feelings of the jury, under which girls and babies were brought here and sold into prostitution. The girl's story all through was to his mind the evidence of truth; she spoke picturesquely, truly like a picture, in describing the sale—"he was there to take delivery." Either they must believe her to be a witness of truth or they must believe her to be the most wonderful child that was ever in a witness box. There was no doubt the man had treated her with kindness; they had heard the stories, no doubt, of the South Sea Islanders, no when they catch hold of a crew and treat them with the greatest possible kindness and feed them up well before they set them. As to the story of her being taken down to Singapore in a large steamer that was doubtless thrown on it. It was a very singular narrative; but the fact that she had not given these facts when before the Magistrate should not be allowed in the slightest to prevent their complete acceptance. Scores of cases of the same sort of thing had come before him; the simple answer given when they were asked,—"why did you not state this at the Police Court?"—"I was not asked about it." They were not to imagine for a moment that this was the girl's own narrative simply; it was a statement elicited by question and answer. Here where perhaps the presence of the Council gave her greater confidence she had told the whole story. If they believed what was said about her having been taken to Singapore, the case of course was completely proven, and the motive put beyond question. If she had not been to Singapore, she could have put this story into her head. She could not have invented it. She had been at the Tung Wah Hospital since she was

before the Magistrate and there was not the slightest suggestion that she had been put up by anybody to tell a false story. The other point to which his Lordship referred was what the woman had said about there being no bill of sale in connection with the purchase of this child. If any Chinese legality was created for such a transaction as this by a bill of sale then this was simply a surreptitious transaction without a bill of sale.

The jury's attention again to the points they had to decide, laying particular weight on the largeness of the payment made if the child was to be an adopted daughter or only a domestic servant.

The jury, without retiring, found both prisoners guilty.

The Chief Justice said: This is a case of far larger proportions than the guilt or innocence of the two prisoners at the bar. I take shame to myself that the appalling extent of kidnapping, buying and selling slaves for what I may call ordinary service purposes and the buying and selling young females for worse than ordinary slavery has not presented itself before me in the light it ought. It seems to me that it has been recognised and accepted as an ordinary out-turn of Chinese habits and thus that until special attention has been excited it has escaped public notice. But recently the abomination has forced itself on my notice. In some cases convictions have been had; in two notable instances, although I called for prosecution, the criminals escaped. They were Chinese in respectable position, and I was given to understand that buying children by respectable Chinamen as servants was according to Chinese customs, and that to attempt to put it down would be to arouse the prejudices of the Chinese. The practice is on the increase. It is in this port and in this Colony especially that the so-called Chinese custom prevails. Under the English flag slavery it has been said, does not—cannot ever be. Under that flag it does exist in this Colony, and I believe at this moment more openly practised than at any former period of its history. Cyprus has been under our rule for about a year, and already both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords questions have been asked, and the members of the present Ministry have assured the Country that slavery in every form shall be speedily put down there. Humanity is of no party, and personal liberty is held to be the right of every human being under English law, by I believe every man of note in England. My recent pleasant personal experience in England assures me of that. But here, in Hongkong I believe that domestic slavery exists in fact to a great extent. Whatever the law of China may be, the law of England must prevail here. If Chinamen are willing to submit to the law they may remain, but on condition of obeying the law whether it accords with their notions of right or wrong or not; and if remaining they act contrary to the law they must take the consequences. I am perfectly satisfied that the state of this Colony will attract the attention of Parliament when they next assemble. I shall deal with these people when I shall have more fully considered the case. I now direct you, Mr. Attorney General, to prosecute these two people, —Pau Chi Wan and Wai Alan.

The Acting Attorney General: I intended before that this matter was under consideration; I do not think I am at liberty to say under whose consideration.

His Lordship: I direct the prosecution and will take the responsibility. It is the course in England and I will pursue it here.

The Acting Attorney General: You have publicly directed it; and I will report it to the proper quarter.

The Chief Justice: The Attorney General at home is constantly ordered by the Court to prosecute. On my responsibility at home I do this.

The Acting Attorney General: May I ask your Lordship to say on what charge?

The Chief Justice: Under Sections 50 and 51 of No. 4 of 1865, and the woman also for an assault.

The Attorney General: I have given this case a good deal of consideration, and as your Lordship directs a prosecution I should be glad if you would indicate under what ordinance you think it should come.

The Chief Justice: I have directed it under those two sections, and you will exercise your discretion on your responsibility in doing it.

The Attorney General: I cannot if I am directed.

The Chief Justice: I direct the prosecution. I have said as much as I choose to say, and will not be questioned by the Attorney General.

The Attorney General asked his Lordship to look at the new Ordinance, Section 7.

The Chief Justice: If you have any difficulty come to the Court in Chambers. There are three cases of kidnapping, &c., at the present Sessions. Those crimes are on the increase here.

The Attorney General: The matter is already before the Governor and has been for some time; I have received a note to-day saying no decision has been yet come to.

The Chief Justice: I am sure it is the earnest anxiety of the Governor that what is right shall be done. No one can appreciate the Governor's efforts in that direction more than I do.

There were no other cases down for hearing to-day, and the Court then adjourned to Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)

Saturday, September 20.

A THIEF PLAYING HIS PART.

Ho A-wai, remanded from yesterday on a charge of stealing a looking-glass from the Ko-shing Theatre, was again brought up to-day.

Lam A-fuk, the manager of the Choi Siu Ying Company now performing at the Ko-shing Theatre, stated that the glass in Court belongs to him; he bought it in Macao for thirty cents. He does not know the defendant.

Defendant stated that he went to the theatre yesterday morning at five o'clock to secure seats for himself and some friends. One of the men belonging to the theatre asked him for the loan of some money, which he refused to lend, whereon the man threatened if he did not lend the money, he would accuse him of stealing something, and would accuse him of stealing the glass in Court. Defendant said the glass was not found in his house, and that he kept a poultry shop in his own country.

Antonio Francisco said the theatre opens about six o'clock, or a little later, in the morning, and that many Chinese come to secure seats by passing names on them. He arrested the defendant in the theatre before

the doors were opened, and found the looking-glass stuck inside his sleeve.

Defendant admitted three previous convictions, two for stealing and one for unlawful possession. He has been out of goal for one month, and said the previous charges against him had been trumped up.

Prisoner was sent to goal for six months, with hard labor.

DOMESTIC DRILLS.

Chan A-fuk was charged with assaulting Chan Chai-ping, his wife, on the 16th inst. Complainant stated that she has lived with the defendant for eight years as his concubine; she was a widow when she first went under his protection. She has had three children by him; two of them are alive, one, a girl about six years old, the other about a month old. Since she began to live with defendant he has ill-treated her from time to time. On the 16th inst. he came into the house in a bad temper, knocked over a table and broke a lot of crockery ware, he then struck her several blows on the head and chest, and took the child from her, and ran out into the street with it; she followed him, when she was taken hold of by some women who prevented her pursuing him further. She went to the Police Station and made a complaint, and, by the advice of the Inspector, took out a summons. On the 18th inst., the defendant came again to the house and took away the elder child. She was sucking the younger child when defendant took it away on the 16th inst., and is suffering from pains in the breast in consequence. She does not wish to return to defendant, and is agreeable to his taking full charge of the children.

Inspector Grey stated that complainant came to the Station and complained of defendant's having taken away her child and refusing to support her. He does not recollect her saying anything about being assaulted.

Defendant denied having struck the complainant, and said she had behaved very badly for the past few years. He always gave her plenty of food and only took away the child, because she did not clothe it properly, and it got sick. When he went back to the house on the 18th, complainant told him to take away the elder child as well, as she did not intend to live with him any longer. He was annoyed at what she said, and took the child away.

Complainant said she only wanted the defendant bound over to keep the peace, as she did not intend living with him any more, and was afraid he would come and annoy her.

Defendant was bound over in his own bail in \$100, to keep the peace for twelve months.

GAMBLING AGAIN.

Ho A-hung, Wong A-yau and Un A-ku, remanded from yesterday on a charge of gambling in a house in the Queen's Road on the 10th inst., were brought up to-day.

Tong A-kow, recalled, stated that when he had been to the house to gamble, people came and went without question; a deduction of seven cash per hundred was made from the winnings. The third defendant was always at the door of the gambling room on the top floor, apparently on the watch.

Inspector Thompson, recalled, said the first defendant was arrested by him on the 4th inst. in the same house, and was fined \$5, for being found in a public gambling house; in that case he was the second defendant and gave his name Ho A-hung.

The first defendant admitted the previous conviction, but said he was a dealer in firewood, and was not in the gambling house at all on the day he was arrested.

The second defendant said he was a fisherman; on the day he was arrested he did not go out to work as the wind was strong; a friend invited him to breakfast, and he was in the cook-house when he was arrested.

The third defendant said he was a street coolie; a friend asked him to go into the gambling house to win money to buy rice; he went in, and shortly afterwards the Police came, and he was arrested.

His Worship: Had you ever been in the house before?

Third prisoner: No.

His Worship: Why do you call it a gambling house?

Prisoner: My friend told me it was a fan-tan gambling house. I did not gamble myself, and do not know if my friend won or lost, and do not know the banker or the manager.

The first and second defendants were discharged.

The third defendant was fined \$10, in default of payment one month's imprisonment with hard labor, for frequenting a public gaming house.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship *Gwalior*, Captain J. C. Babot, with the London Mail of the 15th August, arrived early this afternoon.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

(Straits Times.) London, Sept. 11.—The Turkish commandant at Flevajis protested against the Austrian occupation of Novi Bazar, but offered no resistance.

(From Indian Papers.) Simla, Aug. 26.—Major Sir Robert Sandeman has left Khetol for Kandahar. The Queen Empress yesterday presented Lord William Bessford with the Victoria Cross.

Lahore, Aug. 26.—Mr. Rrough Smyth's report on the Alpha Gold Mine is published in the last *Gazette of India*. He states that the character and extent of the working and experiments prove that the stone is in some places highly auriferous, but that the Company's purposeless scratchings on the surface have not even proved the character of the reef. Wright's Level, it is considered on good authority, would yield 1,000 ounces or more per ton. The value of the reef cannot be measured by such results, but Mr. Smyth obtained 204 ounces from Wright's Level. The general results compare favorably with some operations in Australia.

Australia, Sept. 1.—The Court's decision in the *Ada-Brenkida* collision case has been given against the sailing ship, the steamer being held by the Court entirely free from blame. Captain Scurr, of the *Brenkida*, has his certificate suspended for three months, and the officers in charge of the *Ada* are exonerated from any blame in connection with this unfortunate collision.

Berhampore, Sept. 1.—The Rumpa Munder has arrived here as a State prisoner with numerous followers of his household.

Madras, Sept. 2.—An intimation has been received at the army head-quarters that the movement of the 4th Regiment of native infantry to Rumpu is postponed for the present.

Simla, Sept. 1.—Cholera is reported to be bad at Katal.

London, Sept. 2.—The Czar will meet the Emperor of Germany at Konigsberg.

Aden, Sept. 2.—A serious accident, by which two blue-jackets were killed and many injured by the flagship *Euryalus* while anchored in stormy weather.

Simla, Sept. 2.—From Kabul a serious engagement is reported between some irregular Ghilzal levies and Lazakh near Khelat-i-Ghilzal. The levies, who were employed by the Afghan Governor, were worsted, and lost a number of men. News has been received from Afghan Turkistan that the Amoor of Bokhara, in consideration of the Afghan Government's intention to coerce the rebels of Badakhshan, has abandoned his intention of sending troops to that direction. The Amoor of Bokhara is at Karabi awaiting the arrival of a Russian prince said to be the son of a sister to the Czar. Some Michai Mohmuds who paid a visit to Kabul stated that the Amoor told them distinctly he had nothing to do with them.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—General Lomarkin has succeeded General Lazareff.

An interview between the Czar and the Emperor of Germany takes place to-day at Alexandrov.

Aden, Sept. 3.—The *Ancona*, with the mail of the 22nd August, left here this morning for Bombay at 3 o'clock.

Portsmouth, Sept. 2.—The transport *Crocodile* has sailed for Fombay.

London, Sept. 3.—Later advices from St. Petersburg state that General Tergonkaow and not Lomarkin succeeds General Lazareff.

The Queen's Advocate in Ceylon, Hon. Richard Cayley, has been appointed Chief Justice of that island.

(London and China Express, Aug. 15.)

Four members of the Chinese Legation paid a visit to Brighton on Friday, spending a considerable time in the Chinese Museum, viewing the collection of Archbishop Gray.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. A. Mackinnon, C.B., from the Colchester District, has been appointed to succeed Deputy Surgeon-General E. Gilborne as chief medical officer at Hongkong, and will leave England by the mail steamer from Southampton 4th prox.

Colonel John Jago, 74th Highlanders, has been appointed commandant of the forces at the Straits Settlements, with effect from the 20th March last.

Captain Harry Woodfall Brent (1875) has been selected for the command of the troopship *Himalaya*, vice Edward White, whose period of service had expired.

Latest Mail Advertis:—Yokohama (via San Fran.) June 29, Shanghai June 25, Foshow June 24, Hongkong July 1.

The P. & O. mail, with the advices dated above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, via Brindisi, on the 11th inst., two days in advance of its due date. The advices from Japan, via San Francisco, were received on the 5th inst.

The next inward French mail, bringing a week's latest dates, left Suez, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ada*, on the 8th inst., one day early, and will probably reach London on its due date, the 18th inst.

The Directors of the P. & O. Company have appointed Mr. F. D. Barnes, formerly assistant agent at Shanghai, to be an assistant in the Managing Director's department.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie arrived at Bristol on the 10th inst. from Cape Juby, North-West Africa. He is the bearer of a letter from Sheikh Mohammed Bairat, the ruler of that part of the country, to Lord Salisbury, offering to open friendly and commercial relations with England. Mr. Mackenzie has left a staff of eighteen men at Cape Juby, the harbour of which he has named Port Victoria. The wooden house which he took out from England has been erected on the shore, and the settlement is now established.

The despatch of Mr. Baber relative to his journey to Fa-Chien-Lu has been issued. It is a sketch of the journey, and though necessarily slight, contains sufficient to show that the report which Mr. Baber is preparing will be particularly interesting.

Quotations.

FORSAKING, September 20.

Portfolio.

VENETIAN SONNETS.

VENICE.

City of palaces, Venice, once enthroned
Secure, a queen mid fence of flashing waters,
Whom East and West with ryal homage
owned

A wealthy mother with fair trooping daughters,
What art thou now? Thy walls are grey
and old,

In thy lone halls the spider weaves his web,
A leprous crust creeps o'er thy house of gold,
And the cold rain drips through thy pictured
roof.

The frequent ringing of thy church bells
Proclaims a faith but half-believed by few;
Thy palaces are trimmed into hotels,
And travelling strangers, a vague wonder-
ing crew,

Nothing thy stones, with guide-book in their
hand,
Leave half the wealth that lingers in the
land.

LORD BYRON AND THE ARMENIAN CONVENT.

And lived he here? And could this sweet
green vale
Volcanic stuff to his hot heart afford,
That he might nurse his wrath, and vent
his bile

On gods and men; this proud, mistempered
lord?
Alas! poor lord, to this soft leafy nest,
Where only pure and heavenly thoughts
should dwell,

He brought, and bore and cherished in his
breast;
A home-bred devil, and a native hell.
Unhappy lord! If this be genius, then
Grant me, O God, a Muse with sober sweep,
That I may eat and drink with common men,
Joy with their joys, and with their weeping
weep.

Better to chirp mild loves in lowly bowers,
Than soar through stormy skies with hatred
for my dower.

SILVIO FELLICO AND THE PIONIER.

O God! how oft from those hot leads arose
The dolorous cry, "How long, O Lord, how
long

Shall patient right endure triumphant wrong,
And jealous bars in pestilent coop inclose
Earth's elect sons, who would not quench
the light

Of Thy law in their soul, and warmly
cherished
Each kindest human love, and sooner
perished

Than strangle Truth to serve usurping
Might?"

Thy ways, O Lord, are dark, but not to me;
Hopeless for this, or bound with dark de-
spair;

All hangs together, and each part must bear
The burden with the bounty sent from Thee,
As faithful Fellico through that steaming
den

Beheld Thy face, and preached Thy grace to
men.

* The Casa d'Oro, a well-known palace on
the right side of the Grand Canal, as you
sail up.

† Among the scores of little green islands
that dot the Venetian lagoons one stands
prominent before the view of the stranger
who has free prospect from any of the hotels
that line the long range of the Riva degli
Schiaivoni. On this a pious Armenian, some
time in the last century, founded a mon-
astery and educational college for natives of
his own country who might either be re-
sident in Venice for purposes of trade, or
might look to this central spot as a house of
refuge for learning and piety amid the
tumult of the great world. Poets require
solitude; and Lord Byron's domicile here,
when composing *Childe Harold*, has made it
a familiar gondola trip for all English
strangers in the sea-built city. His Lord-
ship's portrait and that of Napoleon III.
look down from the walls, most incongruous
patron-saints of so peaceful a retreat.

‡ The Pionier are chambers covered with
leaves, in the topmost tier of the State prison
behind the Ducal Palace in Venice, where
Silvio Fellico was confined for some time
before his final exportation to the Spielberg
in Moravia. The account of his sufferings
in that sweltering den during the summer
months is the most pathetic thing that I
know in human story. Nowhere else was
Christian faith more severely tried or more
signally triumphant.—*J. S. Blackie, in
Macmillan's Magazine.*

INFINITE toil would not enable you to
sweep away a mist, but by ascending a little
you may look over it altogether. So it is
with our moral improvement. We wrestle
fiercely with a vicious habit which would
have no hold upon us if we ascended into a
higher moral atmosphere.

DR DARWIN was of opinion that if a deaf
person dreamed of hearing, the internal
parts essential to the function were unim-
paired. The same remark, says Dr. Smith,
is applicable to the blind; I have invariably
found that the incurably blind never dream
of hearing and seeing.

In contention be always passive, never
active on the defensive, not the assaulting
party; and then also give a gentle answer,
receiving the furies and indiscretions of the
other like a stone into a bed of moss and
soft compliance; and you shall find it sit
down quietly; whereas anger and violence
make the contention loud and long, and in-
jurious to both parties.

WHERE old King Duncan, wandering
about the grounds of Macbeth's Castle, and
delighted with the fresh morning air, has
his attention called to the swallows that are
clustering under the eaves and building
their nests in the buttresses of the old castle,
Banquo observes to him he has himself noticed
that where these birds build the air is
always delicate and pure. Here the little
bit of personal gossip, the attempt in an un-
designed way to give individual character to
Banquo, is of quite inappreciable value in
a play, as making you believe that the poet
himself was under illusion.—*Globe.*

A POETICAL writer has said that some men
move through life as a band of music moves
down the street, flinging out pleasure on
every side through the air to every one, far
and near, that can listen. Some men fill
the air with their strength and sweetness,
as the orchards in October days fill the air
with the ripe fruit. Some women cling to
their own houses like the honeysuckle over
the door; yet, like it, fill all the region with
the subtle fragrance of their goodness. How
great a bounty and blessing is it to hold the
royal gifts of the soul that they shall be
music to some, fragrance to others, and life
to all!

A DAUGHTER is almost always right when
she endeavours to imitate her mother; but
the mother is seldom equally right when, at
a certain age, she tries to imitate her daugh-
ter.

TO RAISE POULTRY.

Seriously, from early youth I have taken
an especial interest in the subject of
poultry-raising, and as this membership
touches a ready sympathy in my breast,
I want as a school-boy, poultry-raising was a
system that as early as the age of seventeen
I was acquainted with all the best and
speediest methods of raising chickens, from
raising them off a roost by burning lucifer
matches under their noses, down to lifting
them off a fence on a frosty night by in-
sulating the end of a warm board under their
beaks. By the time I was twenty years old,
I really suppose I had raised more poultry
than any one individual in all the section
round about there. The very chickens
came to know my talcote by-and-by. The
youth of both sexes ceased to paw the
earth for worms, and old roosters that came
to crow, "remained to pray," when I passed
by.

I have had so much experience in the
raising of fowls that I cannot but think that
a few hints from me might be useful to the
Society. The two methods I have already
touched upon are very simple, and are only
used in the raising of the commonest class
of fowls; one is for summer, the other for
winter. In the one case you start out with
a friend along about eleven o'clock on a
summer's night (not later, because in some
States—especially in California and Oregon
—tokens always rouse up just at midnight
and crow from ten to thirty minutes, ac-
cording to the ease or difficulty they ex-
perience in getting the public waked up)

and your friend carries with him a sack.
Arrived at the hen-roost (your neighbour's
not your own), you light a match and hold
it under first one and then another pullet's
nose until they are willing to go into that
bag without making any trouble about it.
You then return home, either taking the
bag with you or leaving it behind, according
as circumstances shall dictate. N.B.—I
have seen the time when it was eligible and
appropriate to leave the sack behind and
walk off with considerable velocity, without
ever leaving any word where to send it.

In the case of the other method mentioned
for raising poultry, your friend takes along
a covered vessel with a charcoal fire in it,
and you carry a long slender plank. This
is a frosty night, understand. Arrived at
the tree, or fence, or other hen-roost (your
own if you are an idiot), you warm the end
of your plank in your friend's fire-vessel,
and then raise it aloft and ease it up gently
against a slumbering chicken's foot. If the
subject of our attentions is a true bird, he
will infallibly return thanks with a sleepy
cluck or two, and step out and take up
quarters on the plank, thus becoming so
conspicuously accessory before the fact to
his own murder as to make it a grave
question in our minds, as it once was in the
mind of Blackstone, whether he is not
really and deliberately committing suicide
in the second degree. [But you enter into
a contemplation of these legal refinements
subsequently—not then.]

When you wish to raise a fine, large,
dusky voiced Shanghai rooster, you do it
with a lass; just as you would a bull. It
is because he must be choked, and choked
effectually, too. It is the only good, certain
way, for whenever he mentions a matter
which he is cordially interested in, the
chance is ninety-nine in a hundred that
he secures somebody else's immediate at-
tention to it too, whether it be day or
night.

The Black Spanish is an exceedingly fine
bird and a costly one. Twenty-five dollars
is the usual figure, and fifty a not uncom-
mon price for a specimen. Even its eggs
are worth from a dollar to a dollar and a
half a piece, and yet are so unwholesome
that the city physician seldom or never
orders them for the work-house. Still I
have once or twice procured as high as a
dozen at a time for nothing, in the dark of
the moon. The best way to raise the Black
Spanish fowl is to go late in the evening
and raise coop and all. The reason I re-
commend this method is, that the birds
being so valuable, the owners do not permit
them to roost around promiscuously, but
put them in a coop as strong as a fire-proof
safe, and keep it in the kitchen at night.

The method I speak of is not always a
bright and satisfactory success, and yet there
are so many little articles of vertu about a
kitchen, that if you fail on the coop you can
generally bring away something else. I
brought away a nice steel trap one night,
worth ninety cents.

But what is the use in my pouring out
my whole intellect on this subject? I have
shown the Western New York Poultry
Society that they have taken to their bosom
a party who is not a spring chicken by any
means, but a man who knows all about
you try, and is just as high up in the most
efficient methods of raising it as the Presi-
dent of the institution himself. I thank
these gentlemen for the honorary member-
ship they have conferred upon me, and
shall stand at all times ready and willing to
testify my good feeling and my official zeal
by deeds as well as by this hastily penned
advice and information. Whenever they
are ready to go to raising poultry, let them
call for me any evening after eleven o'clock,
and I shall be on hand promptly.—*Mark
Twain.*

* Being a letter written to a Poultry Society
that had conferred a complimentary membership
upon the author.

ORIENTAL BEVERAGES.

The Chinese have made beer from a
peculiar kind of rice for over 4,000 years.
Its inventor is said to have brought some of
the new beverage to the Emperor, who,
on tasting it, remarked: "This liquor will
cause great trouble in the Empire." To
prevent, if possible, the fulfilment of his
own prophecy, he banished the inventor
and forbade the manufacture, but this early
attempt to nip the liquor traffic in the bud
failed; the secret of the manufacture was
preserved, and the Chinese are still in
enjoyment of their venerable rice beer. The
rulers of the Celestial Empire would seem
to have had more success in the suppression
of wine drinking, several Emperors having
gone to the root of the matter by ordering
the extirpation of the vines. The strong
drink of the Japanese, known as *sack*, is
also prepared from rice, and so is the *brum*
of the Japanese, which is not considered
risky until it has been buried in an earthen
vessel for several months in the ground.

The numerous tribes of Central Africa
prepare malt liquors from maize and millet,
while the Kamohatians have succeeded in
extracting a spirit from one of their grasses.
Among the agricultural races, cereals were
not the only materials from which alcoholic
liquors were prepared; the fruits of various
trees were pressed into the service. Thus,
in vine-growing countries, "du draughts
of barley wine" gave place, at least among
the well-to-do classes, to the more generous

juice of the grape, while palm wine or *turi*,
from which our word *toddy* is said to be
derived, became the favorite liquor wherever
the palm-tree flourished. In countries too
cold for vine culture, but where honey
abounded, the latter seems to have been
preferred to cereals for fermenting purposes.
Mead, the liquor thus produced, was the
favorite drink of our Anglo-Saxon forefa-
thers, and of the people of Northern Europe
generally, and it is still much used in Russia.
It is possibly owing to the abundance of
honey in South Africa that the drink re-
appears among the Hottentots, the Caffres,
and the natives of Madagascar. Honey is
not, however, the only animal substance
from which a fermented beverage is ob-
tained. Among the purely pastoral races, whose
wealth consists wholly of their flocks and
herds, milk has been turned to account for
this purpose. The Mongols and Tartars
have from time immemorial prepared an al-
coholic drink known as *kumiss* from mare's
milk. This is placed in bottle-necked vessels
made of skins, and sour milk of the cow is
added as a ferment. As fermentation sets
in the contents of the skin are violently
stirred, and in a few days the liquor is ready.

Cummies has long enjoyed the reputation
of being a remedy for consumption, the
tribes using it being, it is said, remarkably
free from pulmonary diseases, and, with a
view to its application medicinally for this
purpose, the manufacture of the Seythian
beverage has recently been started in Eng-
land.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

ARCHIBALD FORBES.

"Atlas" in the World writes as fol-
lows:—

I have read, with great surprise and re-
gret, in an English journal which has been
forwarded to me in my Swiss holiday
retreat, a sneering and ungenerous attack
on Mr Archibald Forbes. The paragraph
is a blundering and a stupid one, but it is
nevertheless one which every English jour-
nalist, with a love of his craft, should be
glad to reprehend. Mr Forbes's journal-
istic career throughout has been a credit to
him and to his profession, and its crowning
point has been his fifteen hours' ride with
the Ulundi despatches. The writer—who
signs himself "Napier," but for whom
"Stiletto" would be a better designation, as
he thus sticks in the back one who cannot
defend himself at the moment—insinuates
that Mr Forbes is in the habit of arrogating
to himself the praise due to others. It is
not possible to use words strong enough in
the denial of this shameful charge. A close
intimacy of years enables me to state that
there is no man who makes so light of his
exploits as the chief war correspondent of
the *Daily News*, as there is no one more
ready to testify, in the heartiest and most
generous manner, to the deeds of others.

Before penning this venomous screed the
writer should have turned to a file of the
Daily News and read Forbes's chivalrous
tribute to the achievements of the late Mr
MacGahan. It is easy work to pen, at a
pot-house club, the laudation of an actor
who returns suppers for praise, or to "write
up" to sporting cuts. That may not be the
highest style of literary art, but even that
is better than an attempt to shine by an
effort to blacken the fame of a fellow-crafts-
man of whom all England is proud, and
whose only crime in the journalistic view of
his censor is—that he has succeeded.

While I am on this subject, let me say
that from what I have heard said at tables
d'hotel and in the *promenoirs* of continental
hotels, where the travelling English con-
gregate, I am certain that Lord Beaconsfield
would do a most popular thing in recom-
mending Mr Forbes for some distinction, such
as a civil Commandership of the Bath.

Twice has this hardy and undaunted
campaigner brought despatches for the Govern-
ment at the risk of his life, arriving long
before the official couriers, after an exploit
the mere bodily fatigue of which would be
far too much for most men to undo. It is
no secret that when he was last in Eng-
land Mr Forbes was invited by some of our
highest dignitaries of State to give his
opinion on the probable issue of events in
the Russo-Turkish war, which he had just
quitted; and that that opinion had some
weight in influencing the action taken by
this country.

A friend of mine wired the following to
Capetown, in time to be forwarded to me
by the *Arabia*, which arrived in Plymouth
Sound on Friday morning:—

"Fret-zmaritzburg, Tuesday, July 8.
Old Forbes galloped in here last evening,
gaunt, grizzly, in absolute tatters from
riding through thorns, and plastered with
mud from head to foot. From morning
till last night had but three hours' sleep.
Repeated old Bulgarian tactics, and was
first by twelve hours to acquaint Wolsley,
Frere, and whole South Africa with news
of fight, victory, and burning Ulundi.
Tough old beggar; rode about three hun-
dred miles in fifty hours: first hundred
alone through enemy's country, mostly
during night. Comed thing—he had for-
gotten his revolver, and was absolutely
unarmed. Has gone off to Wolsley, ex-
pecting, by some mysterious cross-riding,
to overtake him to-morrow. His thigh
swelled from contusion—spent bullet."

THE AFGHANS.

Being a race of warriors, accustomed to
a mountain life, and to vigorous exercises
in the open air, the Afghans are alert
and hardy, and their personal appearance
is striking. Though for the most part
swarthy and black-bearded, they are not
unfrequently as fair as Europeans. This
would seem to indicate diversity of origin,
and indeed the Afghans of the Cabul
valley—the original home of the race, from
which successive conquests have spread the
Pashto dominion over other parts—look
upon their distant countrymen with some
degree of contempt, as coming of mixed
blood. The houses of the rich are satel-
lized after the Eastern fashion, with court-yards,
gardens, and fountains, and are not want-
ing in the adornments of rich stuffs, carv-
ing, paintings, and mirrors; but the poor
have little to mitigate their lot, and pass
their days in squalid misery. The Afghans
are Mohammedans of the Sannee sect, and
are, therefore, regard the Turkish Sultan
as the head of their faith. They are
remarkably tolerant, however, admitting
on terms of equality into their country, not
only Hindoos and Christians, but even
members of the Shiite branch of the Mos-
lems, whom the outer infidels. Many For-
sians, who belong to the Shiite body, are
employed in high official stations, and it is
only required that they shall abstain from
visiting the mosques on their opponents
which are often considered by them a part
of religious duty. The whole Afghan
nation is divided into tribes, each of which

has considerable power in itself, though all
are subordinate to the Amer. The tribes
are subdivided into clans, which elect their
own chiefs out of the oldest families; and
amongst these bodies a strong feeling of
republican independence seems to prevail.
Certain it is that Asiatic despotism is far
less apparent in Afghanistan than in most
other countries of the East. This freedom
from personal rule, the Afghans are willing
to purchase at the expense of continual
turbulence and frequent bloodshed. Elph-
instone, the traveller, after representing to
them the many advantages which would
attend the establishment of a more settled
government, received for answer the empha-
tic declaration, "We are content with dis-
cord, we are content with alarms, we are
content with blood; but we will never be
content with a master." Those who speak
thus, however, are the ruling military class:
the tillers of the soil, belonging to another
race, are more servile, compelled to acknow-
ledge the mastery of their feudal lords,
and, though industrious, intelligent, and
honest, systematically oppressed by men
who will brook no oppression of them-
selves.—*History of the Russo-Turkish War.*

LIARS.

Liars, so far as can be discovered, always
formed an important portion of the body
politic. Liars are noticeable if only because,
though representing one huge class, they
possess in themselves and among themselves
extreme diversity. It would be difficult to
imagine any other representative corpora-
tion in which contrasts are so numerous as
the kind that every individual member is
playing the one old game. That it is an old
game will hardly be denied. All liars are
not of a harmful description. Quite other-
wise, and happily so, as without some
phases of the precise the world would have
been far sadder and unwise than it is at
the present moment. If lying, in itself
harmful, all poets, novelists, and
fictionists, from Homer to the newest cor-
respondent at the seat of war, have sinned
gravely, and must be condemned by the
very word which has hitherto given them
fame and (sometimes) fortune. Turning
from Solonians pure and simple to liars of
everyday life, we may note that some of
these when partaking of the romantic char-
acter are innocent and harmless enough.
Some people cannot, except under dignified
provocation, even bring themselves to speak
the truth. The truth seems as it were to
choke them with its strangeness, and the
ease with which they refresh themselves
after so arduous an effort with a good
relating lie would be remarkable were it
not so common and everyday an occurrence.

Least harmful of liars is perhaps the white
liar or rattle, whose chief aim is to amuse,
and who considers that to lie about some
body or something is the easiest means to
do and he has in view. This one never mind
slandering himself, and is rarely inclined to
make anyone suffer for his weakness. Not
so with the next specimen, whose intention
is to be agreeable also, but who thinks that
an amusing and agreeable lie never
complete unless at the expense of someone
who is absent. Then comes the liar who
is simply malicious, whose sole desire is to
"find out" something detrimental to a
friend's character, and failing to discover
it in ordinary course has no scruple in
"finding it out" by means of the inventive
faculty. This creature is a pest no treat-
ment is too hard for or epithet too vile.
She—almost invariably it is a woman—flits
brings us to the last on our list: the liar
who would tell any lie to escape detection
or subsequent punishment, and who does
not scruple to tell lie upon lie for the pur-
pose of fixing his or her own primary guilt
upon innocent shoulders.—*Referee.*

A SPIRITUELLE VIEW OF DIET.

(Psychological Review.)

Is there not a moral and an aesthetic side
to the common-place question of man's
daily food? Surely this subject of diet has
its Shelleyan as well as its utilitarian
bearings. We need not all be anti-meat
opinionists, and live, move, and have our
being upon Egyptian lentils and haricot
beans. But midway between Vegetarianism
and rank, undevout flesh-eating, there is an
attractive pathway in matters of food, as
idealistic as it is profoundly reasonable.

What is more conclusive, as an argument
in favour of its adoption, is its safety, from
a physiological point of view. We need
not here touch the medical side of the
question, or reproduce weighty testimony
from eminent doctors as to the comparative
effects upon the human system of various
kinds of food. The great diet controversy
in the times will be remembered; and pre-
judices consolidated, shaken, or removed
by recent physiological arguments, may be
left unnoticed by this short article, intended
to be more suggestive than explanatory.

Our Vegetarian brethren seem eccentric
to those of us who still hanker after fresh
and highly seasoned "cat-sauvages" and
"Yorkshire hams," derived from the tough
old swine of Ireland. But the men of her-
bal inclinations, and the sleek students who
exist on cauliflower, are, to say the least,
primitive and pastoral in their dietary
selections. There is something truly artistic
and imaginative in all kinds of garden pro-
duce. But the smell of the butcher's
slaughter-house, and the premature de-
struction of calves, seem to savour of mere
animal selfishness on the part of those to
whom flesh-eating is a daily necessity. The
majority of mankind merely live to eat.
They never count the moral and intellectual
disadvantages of rapid over-feeding. Hence
the injury to health and to the refined
spiritual faculties of the soul, by reckless,
ill-timed, and inartistic meals. We may
except the case of well bred and educated
families, to whom eating is less a vulgar
passion than an open question whether eat-
ing has not, upon the whole, a vulgarising
effect upon society in general.

Let us not vulgarise the mental faculties
by inartistic feeding. Herein lies the
secret of imaginative uncomformableness.
Let us think more about Ruskin and the
delights of symbolic nature than the greasy
sway of the family butcher. Tennyson,
with his fine fancies, or Turner, with his
outlines of the vast passions of the ever-
preaching and ever-consoling sea, gives, in
the end, more emphatic comfort than the
hardened poultryman, or the carnal vendor
of pale calves' tongues! There is some-
thing to admire in the great holiday crowds
lounging along the semi-musical nave and
dreamy terraces of Sydenham Palace. The
scene is a novel, in the full play of its
chaste dramatic *personae*; and what a
delight it is to watch each party, living
and breathing! Everybody looks refined
and their very laughter rings clear with
religious tones inspired by cheery art. Pass
out into the noisy feeding rooms. What a
change at once both of manners and coun-
tenance! Here even aesthetic ladies assume

wild Zoological attitudes, and even push
(they dare not scratch) each other to be
first in the neighbourhood of the thick tea
and tartar. How unspiritual these pretty
creatures look! The old carnal appetites
have returned. Adieu to art. By an effort
of languishing will power, and in pursuance
of earlier intentions, the picture galleries
are visited just at a time when the ineffable
sensations of digestion present themselves.
Intellectual enjoyment is almost a thing
impossible after a full meal. Art has no
glamour, colours no witchery, philosophy
no enchantment, and poetry no original
and dreamy spell after a liberal acquaintance
with hot liquids and reeking chops. This
may be regretted: it cannot be avoided.
We must all eat—in life. But doubtless
all refined minds, in all ages, have at times
felt disgusted with the unavoidable mental
ennui which follows the common-place but
needful habit of eating. The rapt visions
of Swedenborg, the spiritual ecstasies of
Wesley, ethereal introspections of Keats
and Shelley, the sacramental sweetness of
Kehle's muse, and the classic reveries of
Mrs Browning among the kaleidoscoped
cathedral windows of Italy, were not in-
spired by the greasy smell of chop-houses,
or the vulgar fumes of hot grog. The
old monks became canonised saints in
proportion as they "crucified the flesh"
by determined abstemiousness of living.
A thousand instances rise in the memory to
illustrate how moral goodness and the
intenser forms of a comely spirituality
were developed by the ascension of a sharply
defined individual discipline in the matter
of daily diet. But temperaments and
organisms differ; and constitutional re-
quirements must, in most cases, decide the
question of food, its nature, and agreeable
time of consumption. It is not a question
on which to dogmatise, or lay down hard
and fast rules for observance. This article
only views the question from a *spirituelle*
standpoint. Doctors differ as to the char-
acter and physiological effects of diet.
Casual writers propound diametrically op-
posed theories, and the public stands
bewildered. The *Pall Mall Gazette* recently
told us that modern dinners kill scores of
people before the appointed time of death,
through the immense programme of vary-
ing dishes, which "society" calls upon
people to attack, and habitually master,
daily. The *Globe* learns from Vienna that
high Austrian medical authority denounces
the regular eating of meat, not only for its
physiological disadvantages, but because
animal food gives an animal grossness to
persons who consume it, and induces a red-
roughness of texture in the face, and upon
the entire outer skin. Small wonder the
Viennese ladies fall back upon oatmeal,
home-made brown bread, and the wide
range of interesting vegetable foods.

Many thoughtful persons have noticed
the vulgarising tendency of hot mid-day
meals among the labouring classes. By
some subtle and as yet unexplained law of
human physiology, the minds of men are
least aspiring, clear, energetic, and *spirituelle*
after an ordinary dinner. The grandest
forms of imaginative genius have yielded to
corpulent instincts. Cerebral religion is no
safeguard against individual grossness of
character. How noble was Shelley—a
sculptor how repulsive was Dean Swift—a
Christian! The poet was sweetly dispo-
sitioned, through constant vegetarian diet.
The clever old beef-eating Churchman had,
to say the least, a carnal imagination, and a
presence repulsive to all ladies of refinement.

The writer of this fragmentary plea for
spirituality in matters of diet and dining is
by no means a vegetarian. The agreement
is, that modern eating should be more
moderate, and subordinated by the discipline
of etiquette to man's intellectual and
spiritual inclinations.

"THE SWEET NEW GRASS WITH FLOWERS."

Baa—baa! A long-drawn pettish bleating
that sounded absurdly like the "Ma—ma"
of a spoiled child. The lambs gambolled in
the genial sunshine over the daisies; the
ewes, arrived at the age of common sense,
fed steadily on the young sweet grass and
did not notice the flowers.

Geoffrey Newton looked at them from the
other side of the hedge, where indeed he
had no business to be. He had carelessly
wandered in a day-dream from the footpath,
and was now in the midst of mowing grass,
to walk in which is against the unwritten
laws of country life, because when tramped
down it is difficult to mow. Yet there is a
great pleasure in pushing through it, tall
grasses and bennets and sorrel stems reach-
ing to the knee—the very dogs delight in it.
See a spaniel just let loose; how he circles
round, plunging over it! visible as he
bounds up, lost to sight next moment in the
matted mass; the higher it is the more he
likes it.

Baa—maa!
"For how many thousand years have the
lambs been happy in the spring-tide?"
thought Geoffrey. "And yet it is said that
the world is growing old. Nature is always
young. Earth was never younger than she
is to-day. Goethe was right there—

"Thy works sublime are now as bright
As on creation's day they rose!"

If we could only somehow translate that
eternal youth into our own lives—If! The
dew still lingers here in the shade. How
slumberous it is even in the morning!
Unseen lilies—flowers bloom in the spring;
and the odour makes us dreamy.

His eyelids fell as he walked on, and his
slow steps led him whether they would.

When a thoughtful man feels an over-
powering love—a great passion rising within
him—his ideal often becomes a kind of
judge. All the creed of life that has grown
upon the mind is passed in review. Will
the half-formed scepticism, the firm dogma,
the theory, stand before the new light
thrown upon them by the love that is in
itself a faith?

So he dreamed of Margaret, and saw and
did not see the beauty around him. His
feet, sinking into the soft green carpet, were
dusted over with the yellow pollen of the
buttercups. The young shoot of the bramble
projecting from the bush caught at his
sleeve; but the weak tender prickles, not
yet hardened into thorns, gave way, and did
not hold. Slender oval leaves on a drooping
willow bough lightly brushed without awak-
ing him. The thrush on her nest sat still,
seeing with the intuition of wild creature
that no harm threatened her. Finches sang
on the boughs above, and scarcely moved as
he passed under.

"Drake—drake!" from the thicket of
the grass where the bird kept concealed.
Butterflies fluttered from flower to flower in
their curious sideling way. Every branch
and bush and blade of grass—the air above
where the swallow floated, the furrow in the
earth where the mole ran—all instinct with
life; the glamour of the sunshine filling the
field with a magic spell.

A little brook slipped away without a
sound past the tall green rushes and the
water plantains and the grey chequered
grass that lifts its spear-like points in mid-
places; a swift shallow streamlet winding
through the meadow, its clear surface
almost flush with the sward. Now running
water draws a dreamer; so he followed it
across the mead, past the footpath and the
stepping-stone that had sunk into the
stream: past the dark-green bunches of the
marsh marigolds, whose broad golden petals
open under the harsh winds of early spring,
and not far from the peewit's nest; for she
rose and flew round him, calling plaintively,
her pure white breast almost within reach,
till finding that her treasure was unheeded,
she slowly dropped behind; past the dog-
violets, blue but not sweet, that looked up
more boldly than their fore-runners, whose
modest heads had scarce appeared above the
dead leaves on the bank. Yonder the roan
oak were feeding; and in the midst stood
an ancient, gnarled, and many-twisted hay-
thorn, whose bark had become as iron under
the fierce heats and fiercer storms of years;
yet its branches were green, and crowned
with the may—white virgin may-bloom
sentencing the air—and under its shadow a
young heifer meditated. Past hollow will-
ows, till presently the turf beneath grew
soft and yielding as velvet; his foot sinking
into the pile of the mass, and the shade of
trees fell on him, where the bank of the
brook became steep, and low down in its bed
it rushed into the wood.

After awhile oak and elm gave place to
black and gloomy firs that hung over and
darkened the water. Large flecks of gray
lichen clung to them, and from above a red
squirrel peered down. Here the thick
branches forced his steps aside from the
stream, and out among the ash-poles where
the wood-pigeons built their nests, and in
the strength

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 6 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Asiaticall (N.E.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.E.), New Granada (N.E.), Panama (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.):—

Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.E.), Ecuador (N.E.), Nicaragua (N.E.):—

Letters, 20 30 34
Registration, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

W. India (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — — —

to British & Union:—

Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—

Letters, 2 8 2 2
Registration, — — —
Newspapers, — — —
Books & Patterns, — — —

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochinchina, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—

Letters, 4 8 2 2
Registration, — — —
Newspapers, — — —
Books & Patterns, — — —

Between the above by Contract Mail:—

Letters, 8 8 2 2
Registration, — — —
Newspapers, — — —
Books & Patterns, — — —

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

5. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., of all the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

6. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

7. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

8. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dynamite, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

9. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender's interest against any loss.

10. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

11. The Philippines Islands being now admitted to the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz: Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if no forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no quotation as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and the adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, packets, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch.

Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Custom duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

5. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

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Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

7. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

8. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

9. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

10. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

11. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

12. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

13. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

14. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

15. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

16. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

17. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

18. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepare this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

4. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

5. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

6. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

7. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

8. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

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PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post.

Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Amoy	4 c	Drewes	Brit.	814	Sept. 20	Siemssen & Co.	Ningpo & Shanghai	To-morrow
Atalanta	2 h	Petersen	Ger.	738	Sept. 19	Meyer & Co.	Hoihow & Halphong	To-morrow
Atholl	2 h	Thomson	Brit.	922	Sept. 10	Jos. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	26th inst.
Bombay	2 h	Thomson	Brit.	749	Sept. 12	Kwok Acheong		
Cassandra	2 h	Ranger	Brit.	937	Sept. 18	Siemssen & Co.		
City of Peking	2 h	Berry	Amer.	3079	Sept. 9	P. M. S. Co.		
Craiglands	2 h	Smith	Brit.	709	Sept. 15	Russell & Co.		
Dale	2 h	Thompson	Brit.	641	Sept. 17	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	27th daylight
Fame	2 h	Stapanian	Brit.	117	Sept. 19	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		
Gwalior	2 h	Babot	Brit.	1730	Sept. 20	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	Tug Plying
Hae-shin	2 h	Hibbons	Brit.	703	Sept. 19	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Hoihow & Halphong	22nd inst.
Kwangtung	2 h	Abbott	Brit.	674	Sept. 17	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Malacca	2 h	Smith	Brit.	1709	Sept. 20	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Norna	2 h	Love	Brit.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong		Cor'tan Dock
Penodo	2 h	Cain	Brit.	852	Sept. 19	Melchers & Co.		
Pembuco	2 h	Hyde	Brit.	652	Sept. 2	Melchers & Co.		
Sea Gull	2 h	Haydon	Amer.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Saigon	To-day
Thales	2 h	Peters	Brit.	820	Sept. 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Yangtze	2 h	Schultz	Brit.	782	Sept. 19	Siemssen & Co.		
Zephyr	2 h	Connor	Brit.	.....	.....	Russell & Co.	Holhow, &c.	Sands' Slip
Sailing Vessels								
Adelaide Norris	4 c	Woodward	Amer.	719	Aug. 11	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Adolph	4 c	Jorn	Ger.	807	Sept. 18	Wiel & Co.		
Agnes Muir	4 c	Low	Brit.	851	July 25	Meyer & Co.	Hamburg	
Alexander Yeata	4 c	Dunham	Canad.	1598	Sept. 8	P. & O. S. N. Co.		Wanchai Pier
Alva	4 c	Donza	Port.	632	Aug. 31	Brandao & Co.		
Anna Bertha	4 c	Krausa	Ger.	408	Aug. 26	Siemssen & Co.	Hogo	
Antioch	4 c	Weeks	Amer.	646	Aug. 7	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco	
August	4 c	Ria	Ger.	296	Sept. 17	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Bua Pan	4 c	Vuller	Amer.	575	Aug. 31	Yuen Fat Hong		For Sale
Chocola	4 c	Kennett	Brit.	284	July 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Clara Babuyan	4 c	Polson	Brit.	358	Sept. 11	Chong Woo		
Ed nzer	4 c	Willer	Brit.	319	Aug. 24	Melchers & Co.	Hentain	
Edward Barrow	4 c	Rich	Brit.	938	June 26	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Elizabeth Childs	4 c	Lindberg	Brit.	301	Aug. 30	Wiel & Co.	Newchwang	
Excelsior	4 c	Eddy	Amer.	593	Aug. 24	Russell & Co.		
Florence Nightingale	4 c	McIntyre	Brit.	404	Sept. 16	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Chefoo	
Fred. P. Litchfield	4 c	Palding	Amer.	1083	July 11	Russell & Co.	New York	
Friedrich	4 c	Petersen	Ger.	294	Sept. 14	Wiel & Co.		
Gylding	4 c	Winther	Dan.	240	Sept. 12	Siemssen & Co.	Cape Town	
Hans	4 c	Mout	Ger.	310	Sept. 11	Wiel & Co.		
Harmonie	4 c	Schiphorst	Ger.	241	Sept. 17	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Hentain	
Hermann	4 c	Schmidt	Ger.	444	Aug. 7	Wiel & Co.	Foochow and Cape	
Highlander	4 c	Hutchinson	Amer.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
Hongkong	4 c	Jom	Ger.	219	Aug. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Newchwang	Cleared
J. A. Borland	4 c	Kent	Amer.	670	July 26	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Jacobine	4 c	Baug	Brit.	417	Sept. 11	Siemssen & Co.		
John Potts	4 c	MacPherson	Brit.	374	Aug. 26	Butterfield & Swire	Sydney	
Jules Dufaur	4 c	Willigen	Brit.	434	Aug. 20	an Keng Ho		
Kalaja	4 c	Ros	Russ.	690	Aug. 18	Vogel & Co.	London	
Krung Thep	4 c	Duthasen	Siam.	488	Sept. 19	Siemssen & Co.	Newchwang	put back
Lota	4 c	Duffield	Brit.	472	Sept. 12	Kwong Him Wo		
Margrethe	4 c	Thiesou	Ger.	857	Sept. 8	Wiel & Co.		
Monte Rosa	4 c	Zarter	Amer.	1313	June 15	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Norman Court	4 c	Dunn	Brit.	834	Sept. 2	Turner & Co.		
Orange Grove	4 c	Conamuir	Brit.	385	Sept. 10	Russell & Co.		
Pasig	4 c	Limago	Span.	216	Sept. 16	Dunn, Melbye & Co.		
Rosobud	4 c	Collie	Brit.	340	Sept. 11	Chong Woo		
Sourabaya Packet	4 c	Verduin	Dutch.	462	Aug. 29	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Spica	4 c	Hollmann	Ger.	915	Aug. 29	Melchers & Co.		
Star of China	4 c	Blaker	Brit.	794	Aug. 28	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Sumatra	4 c	Clough	Amer.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Thoon Kramom	4 c	Vorath	Siam.	474	Sept. 16	Siemssen & Co.		
Toowoomba	4 c	Kirkpatrick	Brit.	595	Aug. 25	Vogel & Co.	London	
Triton	4 c	Kallens	Ger.	553	Aug. 21	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Twilight	4 c	Watland	Amer.	1303	Sept. 14	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Werra	4 c	Dinkelberg	Ger.	932	Aug. 31	Melchers & Co.		
Young Siam	4 c	Beneditiotin	Siam.	701	Sept. 6	Order		
CANTON								
Yungching	4 c	Wallace	Chi.	661	Sept. 20	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Li Tai	6 k	Annamese	man-of-war	2060	.....	.....	June 10	Yuen
Messene	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Sept. 5	Lt.-Com. M. L. Bridges
Sun-keo	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade
Veneranda	6 k	Spanish	man-of-war	3087	20	.....	Aug. 5	Francisco Alarazo
Victor Emmanuel	6 k	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Smith

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER

STEAMERS.				CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON			
Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.
Iohang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire	An-Jan	221	7	70
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-jui	80	3	20
Kiu Kiang	617	Hoiland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-to	221	7	70
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Ching-on	120	2	40
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	.....	Kwok Acheong	Ching-po	180	6	60
Spark	140	.....	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Ching-tung	150	2	40
Tung Ting	314	Degen	C. M. S. N. Co.	Ching-tung	80	4	20
White Cloud	230	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Li-sha	600	4	120
Yotsai	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong	Peng-chon-hai	120	4	40
				Quang-on	180	5	60
				Shen-chai	160	4	60
				Tehing-tung	180	6	60
				Tsing-po	100	3	40

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Sept. 13, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.				MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.			
*Cassandra	for London	for Amoy	for Hongkong	*Kwangtung	for Hongkong	Nishid Novgorod	for London
Bremen	for Tientsin	Celia	for Melbourne	Iraou	for Tientsin	Lapwing	H. M. gunboat
SHIPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.				SEPTEMBER 9, 1879.			
Appin	British	Chin-tung	Chinese	Fuyehoy	British	H. C. Orsted	Danish
Hae-san	Chinese	Hae-shin	Chinese	Hankow	British		
Hanyang	British	Hiroshima Maru	Japanese	Indus	British	Iraouaddy	French
Kiang-ching	Chinese	Kiang-tung	Chinese	Kiang-yuen	Chinese	Kiang-yung	Chinese
Orissa	British	Paokong	British	Patterdale	British	Sarpedon	British
Sindh	British	Sin Nanxing	Chinese	Tahyew	Chinese	Tokio Maru	Japanese
Yungning	Chinese	Wuhu	Chinese				
Alida	German brig	Amathyst	German brig	August Friedrich	German brig	Benolutha	American brig
Callor Ott	for London v. F'chow	Christian	German schooner				
Conrad Henrich	German barque	Foochow	Siamese barque	Halloween	for London	Hedvig	for Foochow
Ingeburg	German barque	Johann Helurich	German schooner	Joyce Phillips	British barque	Kimoonhoast	Siamese brig
Leander	British ship	Magellan	for Newchwang	Martha Brockel	German barque	Mikado	British ship
Oscar Vidal	British barque	Pelham	British brig	Serapis	British ship	Sine	German barque
Snowdon	British barque	Ta-lee	for Tientsin	Therese Behn	for Newchwang	White Castle	British barque
Kua Hsing	Chinese cruiser	Lily	H. M. gunboat	Magpie	H. M. gunboat	Morge	Russian gunboat

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, September 20th, 1879.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.			Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	250	220	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow,	200	180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, airloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, catty	140	130	鹹牛肉
" Roast,	150	140	燒牛肉
" Soup,	90	80	湯肉
" Steak,	150	140	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, per set	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270	牛脚
" " corned,	300	270	鹹牛脚
" Head,	750	700	牛頭
" Heart,	130	120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, catty	180	120	牛肩
" Feet, each	50	45	牛脚
" Kidneys,	60	50	牛腰
" Tail,	100	90	牛尾
" Liver, catty	80	70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . . lb.	350	320	花旗火腿
" Chinese,	250	220	金華火腿
" English	380	350	來路火腿
Mutton Chop,	180	160	羊腩
" Leg,	180	160	羊手
" Shoulder,	140	120	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, catty	70	60	猪臟
" Feet,	100	90	猪脚
" Fry,	110	100	猪雜
" Head,	90	80	猪頭
" Heart, each	60	50	猪心
" Kidney,	100	90	猪腰
" Liver, lb.	120	110	猪肝
Pork, Chop, catty	160	150	猪牌
" Corned,	150	140	鹹猪肉
" Leg,	160	150	猪腿
" Fat or Lard,	110	100	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450	400	羊心脚
" Heart, each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys,	70	60	羊腰
" Liver, lb.	140	130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, each	\$2. 41.25		猪仔
Suet, Beef, lb.	120	110	生牛油
" Mutton,	110	100	生牛油
Sweet Bread, catty	130	120	生牛油
Veal,	140	130	牛仔肉
Poultry.			生口
Onpans, catty	250	200	鐵鍋
Doves, each	110	100	班鳩
Ducks, catty	120	110	鴨
Eggs, Hen doz.	100	—	雞蛋
Fowls, catty	160	150	雞
Geese,	120	110	鵞
Partridges, each	800	—	鷓鴣
Rice Birds, doz.	300	250	禾花雀
Pigeons, each	140	180	白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton . . .	700	600	省城兔
Splie, each	100	90	沙鷄
Turkeys, Cock, catty	500	450	火鷄
" Hen,	350	300	火鷄
Fish.			海鮮
Bombay Ducks, per hundred	200	180	肚魚
Bream, catty	90	80	鯽魚
Carp,	100	90	鯉魚
Catfish,	60	50	赤魚
Codfish, Salt,	160	—	鹹魚
Crabs,	100	60	蟹
Cuttle Fish,	100	—	墨魚
Dace,	80	70	黃尾鱗
Dog Fish,	60	50	跌倒沙
Eels, Congor	80	—	淡水鱖
" Fresh water	120	—	鱖
File Fish,	90	80	淡刺皮
Fresh Fish, Large	150	140	大鮮魚
" Small	100	90	鮮魚仔
Frogs,	130	120	石斑
Garoupa,	150	140	白蛤
Gudgeon,	100	90	紅角
Gurnard,	100	90	黃花
Haddock,	110	100	黃澤
Herrings, fresh	80	70	盤
King Crab, each	120	—	花
Labrus, catty	100	90	生魚
Live Fish, catty	120	110	龍蝦
Lobsters,	160	150	海蟹
Mullet,	90	80	鯉
" Red,	160	—	公魚
Parrot Fish,	110	100	頭
Perch,	100	90	鱸
Pike,	130	120	魚
Plaice,	100	90	白
Pomfret, White	110	100	花
Pomfret, Black	100	90	黑
Prawns,	120	110	明蝦
Ray,	80	70	琵琶
Rock Fish,	110	100	石
Roach,	110	100	香魚